

Class 10th English

Lesson- 4

Boro Medium

Tea From Assam आसामनिफ्राय साहा

Thinking about Language

1. Look at these words : upkeep, downpour, undergo, drop out, walk in. They are built up from a verb (keep, pour, go, drop, walk) and an adverb or a particle (up, down, under, out, in) बेफोर सोदोबफोरखौ नाय: upkeep. (लाखिनाय), downpour (गोबां अखा हानाय), undergo (सहायनाय), drop out (थालांनाय), walk in (बेरायनाय) बेफोरखौ verb निफ्राय बानायनाय जादों (keep, pour, go, drop, (walk) आरो adverb एबा particle निफ्राय बानायनाय जादों (up, down, under, out, in)

Use these words appropriately in the sentences below, you may consult a dictionary. (बेफोर सोदोबफोरखौ गहायव होनाय बाफ्राफोराव थि रोखोमै बाहाय नों सोदोबबिहुं सावरायनो हागौ)

(i) A heavy_____ has been forecast due to low pressure in the Bay of Bengal.

Ans: downpour.

(ii) Rakesh will _____ major surgery tomorrow morning.

Ans: undergo.

(iii) My brother is responsible for the _____ of our family property.

Ans: upkeep.

(iv) The _____ rate of this accountancy course is very high.

Ans: dropout.

(v) She went to the Enterprise Company to attend a _____ interview.

Ans: walk-in.

2. Now fill in the blanks in the sentences given below by combining the verb given in brackets with one of the words from the box as appropriate. (दायो बाकसुआव होनाय जायखिजाया मोनफा सोदोबफोरजों बे bracket आव होनाय verb फोरखौ ज 'रायनानै थि रोखोमै बाथाफोरखौ ज 'रायनानै थि रोखोमै बाथाफोरखौ आबुं खालाम।)

over, by, through, out, up, down

(i) The Army attempted unsuccessfully to _____ the Government. (throw)

Ans: overthrow.

(ii) Scientists are on the brink of a major _____ in cancer research. (break)

Ans: breakthrough.

(iii) The state Government plans to build a _____ for Bhubaneswar to speed up traffic on the main highway. (pass)

Ans: bypass.

(iv) Gautama's _____ on life changed when he realised that the world is full of sorrow (look)

Ans: outlook.

(v) Rakesh seemed unusually _____ after the game (cast)

Ans: downcast.

II. Notice how these ing and.....ed adjective are used.

(नोजोरहो माबोरै बेing and ed adjectives
फोरखौ बाहायनाय जादों।)

(a) Chess is an interesting game.
I am very interested in chess.

(b) Going trekking in the Himalayas this summer is an
exciting idea.
We are very excited about the Trek.

(c) Are all your school books boring?
He was bored as he had no friends there.

The--ing adjectives show the qualities that chess,
trekking or these books have.

They cause interest, excitement or boredom in you. The
--- ed/---en adjectives show your mental state, or your
physical state: how you feel in response to ideas, events
or things.

(ing adjectives फोरा chess (दाबा), trekking (हाजो
गाखोनाय) एबा बेफोर बिजाबफोरा थानाय गुनखौ दिनथिदों,
बेफोर नोंनियाव गोसोजानाय, गोसो दुखांनाय एब बानाय
जाहोयो। ___ed/en adjectives फोरा नोंनि गोसोनि अबस्था
एबा नोंनि देहायारि अबस्था, साननाय जाथाय एबा मुवाफोरनि
फारसे नों मा बायदि मोनदों बेफोरखौ दिनथियो।)

1. Think of suitable ---ing or ---ed adjectives to answer the following questions. You may also use words from those given above.

(गाहाइनि सोंथिफोरखौ फिननाय होनो गोरोबजाथाव ---ing एबा --- ed थाइलालि (adjective) फोरखौ सान। नों गोजौआव होनाय फोरनिफ्राय सोदोबफोरखौ बाहायनोबो हागौ ।)

How would you describe (माबोरै नो बिजिरगोन) :

(i) a good detective serial on television?----

Ans: interesting.

(ii) a debate on your favourite topic
"Homework should be Banned"?-----

Ans: exciting.

(iii) how you feel when you stay indoors due to incessant rain?-----

Ans: boring.

(iv) how you feel when you open a present?-----

Ans: excited, thrilled.

(v) how you feel when you watch your favourite programme on television?

Ans: excited.

(vi) the look on your mother's face as you waited in a queue?-----

Ans: worrying.

(vii) how you feel when tracking a tiger in a tiger reserve forest.-----

Ans: worried, excited, thrilled.

(viii) the story you have recently read, or a film you have seen?-----

Ans: interesting.

2. Now use the adjectives in the exercise above, as appropriate to write a paragraph about Coorg (दा Coorg नि सोमोनदै मोनसे खोनदो लिरनो थाखाय गोजौआव होनाय सौलुफारिआव थि रोखोमै adjectives फोरखौ बाहाय।)

Ans: Infact, Coorg is an interesting place. It is an invigorating place in our country.

One will feel excited and also thrilled at the view of the landscape. The sudden arrival of wild elephants is

worrying for the visitors. It is amusing to have view of rafting, canocing, rock climbing.

Additional Questions

1. Where were Rajvir and Pranjol going? (राजबिर आरो प्रान्जलमोना बबेयाव थांगासिनो दंमोन ?)

Ans: Rajvir and Pranjol were going to Upper Assam.

2. What was Pranjol's father?
(प्रान्जलनि बिफाया मा मावोमोन ?)

Ans: Pranjol's father was the manager of a tea garden in upper Assam.

3. Who were Rajvir and Pranjol?
(राजबीर आरो प्रान्जलमोना सोर सोरमोन ?)

Ans: Rajvir and Pranjol were classmates in Delhi. Rajvir was from Delhi and Pranjol from Assam.

4. What did they see outside the train while going?
(थांनाय समाव ट्रेइननि बायजोआव बिसोर मा नुदोंमोन ?)

Ans: They saw magnificent view.

5. What does the word magnificent' mean?
(“magnificent” सोदोबा मा ओंथि फोरमायो ?)

Ans: Here the word 'magnificent' means very beautiful.

6. What would the Chinese emperor do before drinking water?

(दै लोनायनि सिगां चीननि सम्राटा मा खालामदोंमोन ?)

Ans: The Chinese emperor would boil water before drinking it.

7. What happened when a few twig leaves fell into the boiling water?

(गोदौनाय दैयाव जेब्ला गांनैसो देनथानि बिलाइफोरा गोग्लैयो अब्ला मा जादोंमोन ।)

Ans: When a few twig leaves fell into the boiling water, the liquid got a delicious flavour.

8. Who was Bodhidharma?

(बधी धर्मआ सौरमोन ?)

Ans: Bodhidharma was an ancient Buddhist ascetic.

9. What did Bodhidharma do to avoid feeling sleepy ?

(बधी धर्मआ उनदुनो ओंखारनायखौ होखारनो थाखाय मा खालामदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Bodhidharma cut off his eyelids to avoid feeling sleepy.

10. What banished sleep?

(उनदुनो ओंखारनायखौ माया होखारदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Tea leaves boiled in water and drunk banished sleep.

11. According to Rajvir, where was tea first drunk and when?

(राजबीरनि बायदिब्ला साहाखौ गिबियाव आरो माब्ला बबेयाव लोंनाय जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: According to Rajvir tea was first drunk in China as far back as 2700 BC.

12. What supports the view that tea was first drunk in China?

(माया बे साननायखौ मदद होयोदि साहाखौ गिबियाव चीनाव लोंनाय जादोंमोन ?)

Ans: The Chinese words Chai and Chini support the view that tea was first drunk in China.

13. When did tea come to Europe?

(साहाया माब्ला इउरपआव फैदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century.

14. How was tea looked at in Europe? (साहाखौ इउर
'पआव माबायदि नायफिननाय जायोमोन ?)

Ans: In Europe tea was looked at as medicine.

15. Where was Pranjol's father working?
(प्रानजलनि बिफाया बबेयाव खामानि मावगासिनो दंमोन ?)

Ans: Pranjol's father was working at Dhekiabari Tea Estate.

16. Where did Pranjol and Rajvir drop at? (प्रानजल आरो
राजबीरा बबेयाव ओंखारदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Pranjol and Rajvir dropped at Mariani junction.

17. What were the women doing in the tea-garden?
(साहा बागानाव हिनजावफोरा मा मावगासिनोदोंमोन ?)

Ans: In the tea-garden, the women were plucking the newly grown leaves in bamboo baskets.

18. Where did the women put the tea leaves after
plucking them?
(खांनायनि उनाव हिनजावफोरा साहा बिलाइखौ बबेयाव
दोनदोंमोन?)

Ans: After plucking them the women put the tea leaves in baskets tied to their backs.

19. What was the magnificent view?
(समायना नुथाया मा मोन ?)

Ans: The magnificent view was the green sea of tea bushes spread over a vast area against the densely wooded hills.

20. Why did Rajvir go to Assam with Pranjol?
(राजबीरा प्रान्जलजों मानो आसामाव थांदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Pranjol invited Rajvir to go to Assam with him during summer vacation.

Short type Question - Answer

1. Describe the Chinese Legend about tea. (साहानि सोमोनदै चीननि सल 'बाथाखौ बिजिर।)

Ans: There is a Chinese legend about tea. A Chinese emperor always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of the burning twigs fell into the water.

They gave the water a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea-leaves.

2. Describe the Indian legend about tea. (साहानि सोमोनदै भारतारी सल 'बाथाखौ बिजिर।)

Ans: There is a legend in India about tea. According to this legend, Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic cut off his eyelids when he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of the eye-lids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.

3. What more of tea did Rajvir tell Pranjol?
(राजबीरा साहानि सोमोनदै प्रान्जलनो आरो मा गोबां बुंभावदोंमोन ?)

Ans: Rajvir told Pranjol that tea was first drunk in China as far back as 2700 BC. Words such as tea, chai and chini are from Chinese.

Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than as beverage.

4. Describe what did Rajvir and Pranjol see on both the sides of the gravel road while going to the tea estate.
(साहा बागानसिम थांनायाव राजबीर आरो प्रान्जलआ अनथाइ होनाय लामानि फारनैथिंबो मा नुदोंमोन ।)

Ans: While going to the tea estates Rajvir and Pranjol saw on both the sides of the gravel road acre upon acre of tea bushes. These tea bushes were all neatly pruned to the same height.

They also saw groups of tea pluckers wearing plastic aprons and with bamboo baskets on their backs were plucking the newly sprouted leaves.

5. Where were Pranjol's parents waiting for Pranjol and Rajvir?

(પ્રાન્જલનિ બિમા-બિફામોના પ્રાનજલ આરો રાજબીરનિ થાખાય
બબેયાવ નેગાસિનો દંમોન ?)

Ans: Pranjol's parents were waiting for them at Mariani junction.

6. What did Pranjol's father say to Rajvir? (પ્રાન્જલનિ
બિફાયા રાજબીરખૌ મા બુંદોમોન ?)

Ans: Pranjol's father told Rajvir that-that was the second-flush or sprouting period. It lasted from May to July and yielded the best tea. He further told him that he seemed to have done his home work before coming.

7. What 'magnificent view' did Rajvir see outside while going in the train?
(ટ્રેઇનાવ થાંનાયાવ રાજબીરા બાયજોઆવ મા નુથાય નુદોમોન ?)

Ans: While going in the train Rajvir happened to see a magnificent view. That was a sea of tea bushes stretched as far as the eye could see against the backdrop of densely wooded hills.

8. Who was Mr. Barua? What was he?
(Mr. Barua या सौरमोन ? बियो मा मावोमोन ?)

Ans: Mr. Barua was Pranjol's father. He was a manager of Dhekiabari Tea Estate in Upper Assam.

Long type question - Answer

1. Describe the visit of Rajvir and Pranjol to the tea estate in Assam.

(आसामाव साहा बागानसिम राजबीर आरो प्रानजलनि नायनो थांनायखौ बिजिर ।)

Ans : Pranjol, a youngster from Assam, is Rajvir's classmate at school in Delhi.

Pranjol's father was the manager of a tea-garden in Upper Assam. Pranjol had invited to visit his home during the summer vacation. They were going there by train.

They reached Assam. While going through Assam they saw greenery everywhere outside. They could see the magnificent view of the green sea of tea bushes stretching as far as the eye could see.

They dropped at Mariani junction. From there, they were taken by Pranjol's parents to Dhekiabari Tea Estate where Pranjol's father was working as a manager. On

both the sides of the road were tea bushes. Women were seen plucking the newly grown leaves in bamboo baskets.

2. What were the legends about the origin of tea given in this chapter? How did it become a world beverage?
(बै आयदायाव होनाय साहानि सोमजिर्जननायनि सोमोनदै सल
'बाथाया मा मामोन ? बेयो माबोरै बहुमनि गुदंउ लोंग्रा जाना
फैदोंमोन ?)

Ans: There were many legends about the origin of tea. One legend was about a Chinese emperor. He used to boil water before drinking it.

One day a few leaves of the burning twigs fell into the water. They gave the water a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea leaves.

There is also an Indian legend about it. Bodhidharma, ancient Buddhist ascetic cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea leaves grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep.

Rajvir also told that tea was first drunk in China as far back as 2700 BC. The words such as tea, chai and chini were from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than as beverage